

## WIFE OF MUSSOLINI A SPARTAN

Donna Rachele Keeps to Herself Fears for Her Two Sons at the Front

ROME, Oct. 31.—Donna Rachele Mussolini, following the Spartan creed of her Premier husband, keeps to herself any fears for her two soldier boys, aviators on the East African front.

Both Vittorio and Bruno, Il Duce's eldest sons, have been under fire as their planes flew over Ethiopia and passed through anti-aircraft barrages.

Mussolini's reputation for personal bravery is assurance enough that he would not encourage premature tears at home. He encouraged his sons to fly and sent them to the East African front with a smile.

If they should be killed Fascists would expect him to take his grief as he expects all Fascists to take theirs. It is part of his creed to "live dangerously."

Donna Rachele, who is entitled by law to be called "your Excellency," is the mother of five children. Her life is devoted to her husband and her children. She lives up to Il Duce's belief that a woman's place is in the home.

Whether she is worried, Fascists say, Donna Rachele is likely to follow her husband's precepts. When the war came she knew her sons would

go. She knew from long association with her husband that he would not shield his boys.

Few know exactly what she thinks of the risks of war. She is one of the most isolated women in Italy.

Mussolini keeps his family life from the public view and knowledge. He is dictator of Italy, but friends say he is little more than a husband and father at home.

He gets his ears pulled once each year by the children—on his birthday. He may even be scolded from time to time.

Those few friends of his wife who know what she thinks and says of the war do not talk of her. Yet those who have seen Donna Rachele with her children for years have seen her affection for them.

Mussolini himself was steeled by the early hardships of the Fascist creed to face trouble calmly. Nevertheless, he has a soft spot in his heart. His mother was a humble school teacher.

If Vittorio and Bruno appear in the casualty lists some day Il Duce and his wife probably will put on brave faces, even though their hearts will hurt.

## BONDHOLDERS PLEASED WITH POWER DEAL

TORONTO, Oct. 30.—Power bondholders are jubilant over the Government's action in giving them a say in settlement of the interprovincial power dispute.

To Keep Control They will authorize their company executives to negotiate, but will keep a firm, protective hand in any deal.

They have also pressed the executives to hold another market for the pending surplus power they will have, and already the companies are seeking an outlet in United States markets—a hazardous market at the present, but a plausible possibility.

These statements were given The Globe last night from reliable news sources close to the bondholders, along with a brief outline of what the bondholders want.

Their objective, with the Ontario Hydro Commission—contracts that will provide for a minimum loss, and that loss to be distributed fairly among all classes of security holders. This the committees will fight for.

Look for Market They also want a market for the expected surpluses which will uphold the bonds until a more secure and profitable market can be found.

The bondholders will meet shortly to discuss with the Cabinet, and also to set forth the terms upon which the bondholders will co-operate.

The company securities are now divided largely into first and second mortgage bonds. The Bondholders' Committee desire—and will insist upon—a fair division of any profits that are secured from new contracts.

Although they are urging the companies to seek a United States outlet, the bondholders recognize that it is a tricky market, with many dangerous pitfalls and many stumbling-blocks.

Hydro entering the American markets must compete with steam plants, many of which are now idle. Too, the Quebec companies would have to change from 25 to 60 cycle, and would have to build heavy, extensive trunk lines—an expensive business.

## Low-Priced Field

However, the scheme is plausible, especially in view of the situation faced by the companies, presuming the contracts are cancelled. The United States market is a low-priced one, but if the companies could get contracts which would permit them to withdraw when a home market developed, the revenue they secured would carry them through the prospective lull.

to the age of 15 or 16 years. A pupil having passed a reasonable test for a reasonable standard, the number of his subjects will be reduced and he will continue his studies on a specialist basis.

## SWISS PRESENT NOTABLE MODEL OF PROPAGANDA

Illustrated Book Depicts Traditions, Geography and Achievements — Three Peoples United.

GENEVA, Switzerland, October 31.—"Propaganda" is a word that has come to possess unpleasant connotations, but when the object is to bring home to the citizens of a country a consciousness of their traditions, their rightful place and influence in the world, and their duty toward themselves and their neighbors, it is employed in its best sense. Rarely has there appeared a publication of a national character whose tone and purpose are so elevated as the admirably written and superbly illustrated book entitled "Mon Pays" issued by the Nouvelle Societe Helvetique, et la Commission des Suisses a l'Etranger.

Here in the compass of 160 pages is virtually all that a Swiss need know of his country, geographically, historically, socially, constitutionally, religiously and internationally. It is a record of a struggle for independence, of which he may well be proud. It is not too much to say that no other nation in Europe presents such a model of orderly government as the Confederation whose origins reach back to the Pacts Perpetuel of 1291. Yet it is not enough to have achieved liberty, little by little, throughout the centuries. The question must be asked to what use that liberty has been put.

## In Three Languages

Giuseppe Motta, the present head of the political department at Berne, points out in a preface that the volume appears in French and in German and will appear in Italian. "Mon Pays" has also appeared as "Deine Heimat," and as "La Patria Tus". All three languages are official languages of Switzerland and there are others employed in some of the Cantons. They correspond to a diversity of peoples, united in a common country. It is obviously, therefore not true that to make up a nation there must be one stock and one tongue.

In Switzerland there is no minorities problem. There is no ethnic group which claims predominance. Here is a remarkable model, for Europe, Switzerland is a miniature Europe; and if it has long enjoyed a real unity in spite of its diversity, why cannot the greater Europe, with its Latins, and Slavs and Teutons find its unity without thereby destroying the characteristics, or even the manners of speech, of its different elements?

In a world that appears to have lost its compass, many are the glances turned toward Switzerland as a healthy and normal country, remarks Alfred Chapuis of Neuchatel. It can, of course, be criticized, but it offers nevertheless an example. It is relatively small in area; on a globe the size of an orange it would figure as a mere pinhead. Twelve thousand pinheads would be required to cover the globe.

## Plays Important Role

Europe is 235 times bigger than Switzerland. The American continent is 1000 times bigger. If Switzerland were a tract of territory included in Russia or Brazil, it would be an insignificant region. But it is none the less plays an important role in the less play an important role in the world.

## Howe Ideal Revived

MANY many years ago, Nova Scotia's most distinguished son, the Hon. Joseph Howe, dreamt of an Empire Parliament in which the different parts of what is now the British Commonwealth of Nations would gather at London and consult and deliberate together on matters of common moment to all.

In a degree that has been realized in some measure by the different Colonial Conferences so-called which have been meeting periodically for the last quarter of a century. But now many years after the eloquent tongue of Howe fell silent, comes a suggestion from Captain Norman MacMillan, the president of the National League of Airmen, which runs on all fours with that of Howe.

The aimman proposes an Empire Parliament in which all section of the Empire would be represented, the element of distance being largely overcome and the members of such largely overcome and the members of such a body today being no farther, or not as far away from London, as members of the individual legislatures were from their capitals in the old days. Thus by air from Canada 24 hours he says will be enough; from India 2 days, Africa 3, Australia 4 and New Zealand 5.

If the element of distance, which is now calculated in terms of time, were the only governing factor, then the thing is easy.

Mussolini has removed auto horns from the picture in Rome. But in Paris they still comprise the toot ensemble.

## EARLY ACTION ON U. S. TRADE PACT LIKELY

OTTAWA, Oct. 30.—Negotations for a Canadian trade agreement with the United States interrupted by the election campaign and hampered by Washington's doubts about the late Government's title to speak for the Dominion, will now proceed with brighter prospects of a worthwhile pact being consummated early in the new year.

Already a more favorable atmosphere has developed on both sides of the border, and there is a feeling abroad that President Roosevelt will be able to do business with a Canadian Administration that is pledged to cut the cords that have strangled trade during the last five years.

The new Government has also taken preliminary steps toward restoring Canadian-Japanese trade, which has been partially stopped by the hostilities ruling from imposition of currency dumping duties by Canada and reprisals taken by Japan.

Canadian interests are not to be sacrificed, nor does the King Government propose to wreck any legitimate domestic industry in applying a more reasonable tariff policy designed to benefit the primary producer and the consumer, while at the same time affording the manufacturer adequate protection against unfair competition.

The Government is considering what steps should be taken to bring an early end to the commercial hostilities between Japan and Canada. Boards of Trade and other business organizations of the Pacific Coast are making vigorous representations to the Ministry and it is known there will be no delay in securing a truce so that the basis for more friendly relations between the two countries can be established.

## MAROONS BELIEVE THEY WILL REPEAT

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 30.—Montreal Maroons of the National Hockey League believe they won't need any "Black Magic" to keep the battered Stanley Cup in Montreal next winter. They tipped off the first week of their training camp here with two brisk scrimmages.

Manager Tommy Gorman said Stew Evans, early season holdout, has been doing well in his first two workouts.

Two hockey teams—Seattle and Edmonton—in the Northwestern professional league have wired they would be glad to have any players available after Maroons training season is over. Yesterday another amateur came to the Maroon camp.

Charlie Malcolm, goalie from Dauphin, Man., performed in goal for a short period.

Maroons now have eight defence-men in action. The main duties are in the hands of Stew Evans, Cy Wentworth, Lionel Conacher, and Allan Shields. Their performances shut out any chance of new faces taking a defence position with the world professional hockey champions. Relief roles are handled by Bill MacKenzie, Andy Mulligan, Jack Draper and Bill Miller.

## Reflecting Colors

There's a certain fascination about statistics difficult to deny. There may be a bunch of figures, or some peculiarly designed charts without apparent allure, yet at times they can be colorful, particularly if they are about colors.

One Howard Ketcham, color engineer, has corralled just such statistics for the New York Museum of Science and Industry. He has found that bright colored automobiles were more popular before the depression than they have been since. Today black is the most popular auto color while back in 1928 it ranked fifth.

These findings indicate that the nation's mental attitude is reflected in color. When everybody was carefree, colorful objects surrounded in individuals. When the cloak of despair fell over the country, sombre hues predominated.

On this basis, when bright, cheery colors return to favor we may take it for granted that good times are with us.

Many people are overfed but undernourished.

## REGULATED IMMIGRATION

Anyone is likely to run into trouble who makes the general statement that Canada needs more immigration now. Manifestly, however, the population of Canada is presently much too small to support the great structure of transportation, industrial and governmental machinery she has set up, as a young and growing country, during our era of prosperity and optimism.

It would indeed, be wrong to bring in more immigration, no matter how carefully selected, and dump them helus-bolus in the West where they would likely produce more wheat. Nor in the urban centres in the East, where unemployment is rife.

New people brought to Canada at this time should be brought for a definite, specific purpose. They should be so located that they would not be put in competition with those Canadians at present without work but would prove to be the means of making work for them.

The bill on-dollar foodstuffs market of Great Britain offers the best opportunity to increase the population of Canada and at the same time deepen the channel for the necessary expansion of export trade. The method of accomplishing this should be relatively easy. Canada needs more people and wider markets and Great Britain desires to emigrate her surplus population—preferably to Empire countries. Herein lies an opportunity for bargaining.

Immigrants who may be brought to Canada should be settled on farms in the Maritime Provinces and in Quebec and Ontario, with special preference for the Maritimes which offer the best advantages for the development of a large export trade in meat, dairy and fruit products.

Canada, moreover, is the most thinly populated of the leading countries of the world, except Australia. Belgium for instance, has 693 persons per square mile; Canada, 2.3.

Despite her small population, Canada also has a greater mileage of single-track railway than any other country in the world. Yet she has 253 persons per mile of railway; Italy has 3,829 persons to the mile; Great Britain 1,916; the United States, 492, and Argentina, 457.

## Returning Optimism

At long last the election is over and a vastly disturbing factor to business is out of the way. The long uncertainty past, business, once again, can move with surer step. A different attitude is already apparent. With returning confidence, hesitancy in business disappears and a growing activity and business revival is anticipated.

Already cables from London reflect the altered situation. At the Empire's capital, Canadian loans have moved higher in the money market as confidence in Canada was re-established. At home business looks ahead with clearing brows. A more optimistic spirit has already appeared. Bonds have risen in value. Ford and other prominent stocks have followed suit and the general feeling prevails that industrial stocks generally will feel the effect all along the line as the promise of returning business activity spreads.

The exchanges reflect the prevailing trend as a barometer reflects the weather, being as sensitive to factors affecting business as is mercury to cold or heat.

With a strong government in authority for years ahead, with the assured abolition of cumbersome trade restrictions, with continuity and stability in policy, the barometer is set for fair weather. If the signs are any evidence, then Canada may expect a decided upturn in business and growing activity all along the line.

## THE USUAL QUESTION

A grocer had a parrot that often entertained his customers with its droll ways. "Can it talk?" was the usual question asked by strangers upon seeing Polly for the first time.

One stormy night the grocer and Polly were alone in the shop. Suddenly they heard a pitiful cry and the grocer went outside to see what was in distress. He came back carrying in his arms a little puppy. It was wet and shivering with cold. He dried it and warmed it, then put it into Polly's empty cage.

Polly was greatly interested in this strange creature. She walked slowly around the cage, peering at the puppy from every side. Finally, cocking her eye at the side, she said to the grocer "Can it talk?"

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